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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/084,156	02/28/2002	Yu-Fu Huang	SUND 287	4884

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RABIN & BERDO, P.C.  
1101 14th Street N.W., Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20005

EXAMINER
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SHAPIRO, LEONID

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

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DATE MAILED: 03/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/084,156

Applicant(s)

HUANG, YU-FU

Examiner

Leonid Shapiro

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 11.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-2, 10, 12, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. (US Patent No. 6,496,927 B1).

As to claim 1, McGrane et al. teaches a remote control device (See item 12 in Fig. 5, See Col. 5, Lines 51-59) used to output a first control signal (System On) to a master control unit (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32) and a master control unit which controls a relay device which turns power on to a device (See Col. 5, Lines 47-50), a touch pad situated on the top face of the remote control (See item 49, in Fig. 1, Col. 5, Lines 55-57) used to produce the first control signal (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32); an emission device used to receive the first control signal (item 31 in Fig. 1, Col. 6, Lines 10-14) and output it to the a much larger number of electrical and electronic device and systems (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), wherein the first control signal is used to control the power of switch of all devices (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32).

McGrane et al. does not show a notebook computer.

Since McGrane et al. stated that remote control through the power station can control a much larger number of electrical and electronic devices and system, in variety of different configuration (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the notebook in the number of electronic devices

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and send a first control signal directly to the laptop computer, without power station in order to present a user interface to the operator, through which operator can specify how the control devices are to be controlled (See Col. 1, Lines 32-36 in McGrane et al. reference).

As to claim 12, McGrane et al. teaches a remote control device (See item 12 in Fig. 5, See Col. 5, Lines 51-59) used to output a first control signal (System On) to a master control unit (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32) and a master control unit which controls a relay device which turns power on to a device (See Col. 5, Lines 47-50), a glide pad situated on the top face of the remote control (See item 49, in Fig. 1, Col. 5, Lines 55-57) used to produce the first control signal (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32); an emission device used to receive the first control signal (item 31 in Fig. 1, Col. 6, Lines 10-14) and output it to the a much larger number of electrical and electronic device and systems (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), wherein the first control signal is used to control the power of switch of all devices (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32).

McGrane et al. does not show a notebook computer.

Since McGrane et al. stated that remote control through the power station can control a much larger number of electrical and electronic devices and system, in variety of different configuration (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the notebook in the number of electronic devices and send a first control signal directly to the laptop computer, without power station in order to present a user interface to the operator, through which operator can specify how the control devices are to be controlled (See Col. 1, Lines 32-36 in McGrane et al. reference).

As to claim 2, McGrane et al. teaches the touch pad comprises at least one button (See items 138 in Fig. 5, Col. 13, Lines 28-33).

As to claims 10, 17, McGrane et al. teaches emission device is an infrared device (See item 62 in Fig. 1).

2. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Allport (Pub. No.: US 2001/0030644 A1).

McGrane et al. does not show the touch pad is a finger print platform.

Allport teaches fingerprint identification (See Fig. 1, item 30, page 3, paragraph 0028).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include fingerprint identification as shown by Allport in the McGrane et al. apparatus in order to form base for secure methods for multiple users to use remote control (See page 3, paragraph 0024 in the Allport reference).

3. Claims 4-5, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. in view of Shohoian et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0033795 A1).

As to claim 4, McGrane et al. does not teach the remote control device is a wireless mouse.

Shohoian et al. teaches to provide a directional input to the cursor (see Fig. 2, item 16, page 4, paragraphs 0052-0053).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a directional input to the cursor as shown by Shohoian et al. in the McGrane et al.

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apparatus in order to include multiple different regions to control different computer functions (See Abstract in the Shohoian et al. reference).

As to claim 5, McGrane et al. does not teach a glide pad situated on the touch pad to produce a second control signal controlling a display panel pointer of the notebook computer.

Shohoian et al. teaches to provide a directional input to the cursor (see Fig. 2, item 16, page 4, paragraphs 0052-0053).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a glide pad situated on the touch pad to produce a second control signal controlling a display panel pointer of the notebook computer as shown by Shohoian et al. in the McGrane et al. apparatus in order to include multiple different regions to control different computer functions (See Abstract in the Shohoian et al. reference).

As to claim 19, McGrane et al. teaches a remote control device (See item 12 in Fig. 5, See Col. 5, Lines 51-59) used to output a first control signal (System On) to a master control unit (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32) and a master control unit which controls a relay device which turns power on to a device (See Col. 5, Lines 47-50), a touch pad situated on the top face of the remote control (See item 49, in Fig. 1, Col. 5, Lines 55-57) used to produce the first control signal (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32); an emission device used to receive the first control signal (item 31 in Fig. 1, Col. 6, Lines 10-14) and output it to the a much larger number of electrical and electronic device and systems (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), wherein the first control signal is used to control the power of switch of all devices (See Figs. 1 and 5, items 138, 12, Col. 14, Lines 28-32).

McGrane et al. does not show a notebook computer.

Since McGrane et al. stated that remote control through the power station can control a much larger number of electrical and electronic devices and system, in variety of different configuration (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the notebook in the number of electronic devices and send a first control signal directly to the laptop computer, without power station in order to present a user interface to the operator, through which operator can specify how the control devices are to be controlled (See Col. 1, Lines 32-36 in McGrane et al. reference).

Modified McGrane et al. does not show a second control signal and a glide pad situated on the touch pad to produce a second control signal controlling a display panel pointer of the notebook computer.

Shohoian et al. teaches to provide a directional input to the cursor (see Fig. 2, item 16, page 4, paragraphs 0052-0053).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a glide pad situated on the touch pad to produce a second control signal controlling a display panel pointer of the notebook computer as shown by Shohoian et al. in the McGrane et al. apparatus in order to include multiple different regions to control different computer functions (See Abstract in the Shohoian et al. reference).

4. Claim 6, 8, 13, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. as applied to claims 1, 12 above.

As to claims 6, 13, McGrane et al. does not show the control signal is outputted to a receiving device of a notebook computer.

Since McGrane et al. stated that remote control through the power station can control a much larger number of electrical and electronic devices and system, in variety of different configuration (See Col. 4, Lines 40-49), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the notebook in the number of electronic devices and send a first control signal directly to the notebook computer, without power station in order to present a user interface to the operator, through which operator can specify how the control devices are to be controlled (See Col. 1, Lines 32-36 in McGrane et al. reference).

As to claims 8, 15, McGrane et al. teaches receiving device is an infrared device (See items 31-32 in Fig. 1).

5. Claims 7, 9 and 14, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. as applied to claims 1, 6 and 12, 13 above, and further in view of Parrott et al. (US Patent No. 6, 618,580 B2).

McGrane et al. does not show the receiving and emission devices are RF devices.

Parrott et al. teaches apparatus for remotely powering-down a wireless transceiver (See Fig. 1, items 10, 20, Col. 5, Lines 2-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the receiving and emission devices as RF devices as shown by Parrott et al. in the McGrane et al. apparatus in order to include a method of controlling a power for a portable computing device having a wireless communication device (See Col. 2, Lines 32-34 in Parrott et al. reference).



6. Claims 11, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. as applied to claims 1, 12 and further in view of Cupta et al. (US Patent No. 5,633,843).

McGrane et al. does not show a hot key situated on the touch pad used to produce a third control signal controlling a CD-ROM of the notebook computer.

Cupta et al. teaches a remote control to support user interactive program on CD-ROM by keyboard with integrated trackball (See Fig. 3, items 302, 215, Col. 5, Lines 28-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a hot key situated on the touch pad used to produce a third control signal controlling a CD-ROM of as shown by Cupta et al. in the McGrane et al. apparatus for notebook computer in order to provide a CD-ROM player that is able to play any CD-ROM disk developed for personal computer (See Col. 1, Lines 65-67 in Cupta et al. reference).

7. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McGrane et al. and Shahoian et al. as applied to claim 19 and further in view of Cupta et al. (US Patent No. 5,633,843).

McGrane et al. and Shahoian et al. do not show a hot key situated on the touch pad used to produce a third control signal controlling a CD-ROM of the notebook computer.

Cupta et al. teaches a remote control to support user interactive program on CD-ROM by keyboard with integrated trackball (See Fig. 3, items 302, 215, Col. 5, Lines 28-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a hot key situated on the touch pad used to produce a third control signal controlling a CD-ROM of as shown by Cupta et al. in the McGrane et al. and Shahoian et al. apparatus for

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notebook computer in order to provide a CD-ROM player that is able to play any CD-ROM disk developed for personal computer (See Col. 1, Lines 65-67 in Gupta et al. reference).

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

The Moore (US Patent No. 5, 910, 933) reference discloses stand alone optical CD-ROM player.

The Zyskowski et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0135766 A1) reference discloses method and apparatus to control computer system power.

The Yang (US Patent No. 6, 133, 847) reference discloses configurable remote control device.

The Kazuo et al. (JP 2001-005594) reference discloses remote control for notebook computer with power on by remote control.

### ***Telephone inquire***

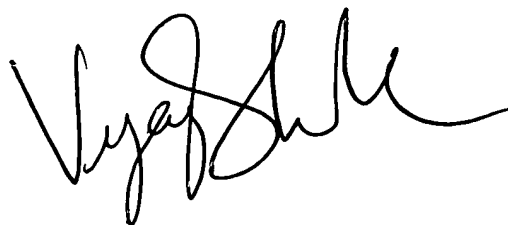
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

ls

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vijay Shankar', with a stylized, cursive script.

**VIJAY SHANKAR  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**